

Congress appropriated a record \$4 billion for the INS last year alone. While virtually every other federal agency is enduring smaller and smaller budgets, the INS is one of the few that has consistently received increases in funding. Congress is working hard to ensure that the INS has the resources to enforce our immigration laws and protect our border. Yet instead of working to capture and deport illegal aliens wherever they are, the INS comes up with excuse after excuse as to why they cannot do their job. That is absolutely unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, I adamantly oppose the new "Home-Free Strategy" employed by the INS and I urge them to reverse course.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIR LAWN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Fair Lawn on its 75th anniversary as an independent municipality in the State of New Jersey. The people of Fair Lawn this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Fair Lawn is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Fair Lawn's elected officials. Fair Lawn has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor David Ganz, Deputy Mayor Matthew Ahearn and Borough Council members Florence Dobrow, Edward Trawinski and Joseph Tedeschiand.

The community now known as Fair Lawn was home to the Lenni-Lenapi Indians before it was settled by the Dutch in the early 1700s. In 1784, it became part of a larger area incorporated as Saddle River Township. Farming was the predominant industry until the 1880s, when the railroad was built. The rail line, along with a trolley to Hackensack that opened in 1906, began to transform the area into a suburb for Paterson mill workers. The new transportation links also brought Fair Lawn more industry of its own. The Fair Lawn Center neighborhood along the Passaic River and River Road quickly developed as a commercial center, while industry began building factories along the river and more new homes followed.

The growth of industry and homes brought increased population, and the new residents' children quickly began to overcrowd the small, wooden schoolhouse on Bergen Avenue. School crowding was so bad that children in the rapidly expanding Columbia Heights section had to attend Hawthorne schools.

So many parents were dissatisfied with the educational facilities provided by Saddle River that they started a movement to secede from the township. Initial efforts met with bitter opposition from farmers concerned that creation of a new borough would lead to higher taxes. The Fair Lawn Improvement Association campaigned in favor of secession while opponents formed the Saddle River Township Taxpayers Association.

The argument came to an end on April 5, 1924, when residents voted in a special election to secede from Saddle River Township and form a separate borough. The New Jersey Legislature approved the move later that year.

Fair Lawn holds a place in the history of urban planning as home to Radburn, one of the nation's first planned communities, built in 1928. The 149-acre "Town for the Motor Age" contained single-family homes and duplexes, townhouses, semi-attached houses and apartments, and was intended to be self-sufficient. The corporation behind the project went bankrupt during the Depression, but the neighborhood served as a model for scores of planned communities around the world.

Fair Lawn expanded slowly through the pre-war years before hitting its greatest period of growth during the 1940's and 1950's. Vast areas of farmland were developed for single-family homes and several large garden apartment complexes. The population grew from 9,000 in 1940 to an estimated peak of about 37,000 in 1968. Fair Lawn Industrial Park on Route 208 was developed during the 1950s with several additions in the following decade. Among the Industrial Park's corporate residents are internationally known firms such as Kodak, Nabisco and Lea & Perrins.

By 1970, the last large tracts of land had been utilized. The last farm in Fair Lawn was a 20-acre tract in the Industrial Park at Fair Lawn Avenue. In 1998 this tract started development as apartments.

What began as an agricultural hamlet has grown into a suburban town providing homes, schools, parks and shops for residents and jobs for thousands of workers in businesses, offices and industries. Fair Lawn today is a thriving, modern community with much to offer for everyone.

My colleagues, I am certain you would agree with my conviction that Fair Lawn is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success.

HONORING SARA HOLBROOK

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 16, 1999

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a local hero from western Wisconsin. I want to honor Sara Holbrook who took courageous action to aid another citizen.

For the past three years the Eau Claire Fire Fighters Local Union 487, in conjunction with the Eau Claire Fire Department, have recognized area residents who acted bravely in emergency situations. The recipients of the Citizen Community Involvement Awards are citizens who put the safety and well being of their neighbors ahead of other concerns in a time of need.

Sara Holbrook is one of those extraordinary citizens. Sara turned fifteen on February 5, 1998. It was approximately 7 a.m. and Sara was preparing her 12 year old brother and herself for school when she heard someone

pounding at the back door. When she opened up the back door she found a 16 year old boy who had been shot in the neck and side and was covered in blood. Sara without hesitation helped him onto a nearby couch and dialed 911. While they waited for the fire/rescue units she gathered towels to apply pressure to his wounds in an attempt to stop or slow the bleeding. Sara was very strong that morning. When the boy said to her "don't leave me," she did not and she did everything possible to better the life-threatening situation. She was not deterred by the possibility of the boy's assailant following him into the house or by the crying and confusion of the boy's four siblings who followed him into the house. Sara's courageous act on February 5, 1998, saved this young man's life.

On behalf of all the citizens of western Wisconsin I ask that the United States House of Representatives recognize Sara Holbrook for her courage and thank her for being a concerned and giving community citizen.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN KOSOVO RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 11, 1999

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res 42) regarding the use of United States Armed Forces as part of the NATO peacekeeping operation implementing a Kosovo peace agreement:

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, United States armed forces are being stretched too thin. They've been asked to take on peacekeeping missions in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia and now possibly Kosovo. President Clinton told Congress and the nation that the United States' deployment to Bosnia in 1995 would be over in one year. However, the mission in Bosnia has continued for four years with no strategic exit plan in sight and at a cost to the United States of \$10 billion. Not only are these peacekeeping missions costly, but they are degrading the overall readiness of our fighting force.

Mr. Chairman, 2,200 troops from the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU), currently stationed aboard Navy ships in the Mediterranean, will be part of the initial force moving into Kosovo as soon as an agreement is reached between the ethnic Albanians and the Serbian government. However, that unit is headed into its final month of a six-month deployment and scheduled to be home in North Carolina by May 13th. to be home by that time, the unit will have to leave Kosovo no later than mid-April. Mr. Chairman, that leaves the Administration with limited operations, the most prominent one being extending the length of the unit's deployment. How long will this unit be in Kosovo? How much longer will they be away from their families, beyond their already served six month deployment?

Mr. Chairman, for America's armed forces to sustain this Administrations' peacekeeping pace, the force must be augmented by an increased amount of part-time Reserve and National Guard personnel. Not only are Reserve